Up to Oct. 27, 1967: 2,458 U.S. Planes Downed in North Viet Nam

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VIETNAM COURTE

October 30 1967

No 135

th Year

Information Weekly ... E. O.: 46 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi ... Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

October 24, 25, 26 and 27:

40 AMERICAN PLANES DOWNED (Including

MANY PILO

STATEMENT OF THE D.R.V.N. FOREIGN MINISTRY

- This Is a New, Extremely Brazen Escalation, an Utterly Odious Crime Against the Vietnamese People.
- ☆ The Vietnamese People Are Resolved to Fight till Final Victory.

(PAGE 3)







 Capture of an American pilot in Truc Bach Lake

• A U.S. plane downed over Ha-

G Agency reported that the Bertrand Russell International Tribunal 6th Investigation Team which visited East Nam Bo held a press conference to make known the results of its investigation concerning American war crimes. It was composed of Dr. M.Krivin, a surgeon; Professor F.Kahn and Roger Pic film maker.

Were present at the con-ference the Venerable Thich Thien Hao, member of the Presidium of the N.F.L. Central Committee, Head of the Commission to Denounce U.S. War Crimes in South Viet Nam, Ung Ngoc Ky, member of the Presidium of the N.F.L. Central Committee, Secretary General of the Commission to Denounce U.S. War Crimes in South Viet Nam. representatives of Giai Phong Radio and Giai Phong Press Agency, local press corre-spondents and photographerreporters.

On behalf of the Investiga-tion Team, Dr. Krivin read a statement about the American crimes which it had in vestigated on the spot.

Ta Bang village with 350 households and 1,700 inhab-itants was attacked by B.52's 3 times in 1965 and 6 times

in 1966. On April 24, 1966, its houses, rice and cattle were destroyed in a "moppingoperation involving up" operation involving 50 planes, 16 cannons and 100 armoured vehicles. It was later daily hit by the air force and artillery for two

It was sprayed with toxic chemicals 3 times in 1965 and 6 times in 1966.

Since 1960, it has lost 109 men killed, 107 wounded, i.e. 1 person killed or wounded out of 8 inhabitants, 1,298 houses demolished, many of them re-built several times, 400 hectares of ricefield destroyed, apart from kitchen gardens and other fields under

Apart from war profiteering, Sato's trip to Saigno was designed to serve the long-term expansionity blan of Japanese monepoly capital paper on Sept. 23, 1967 disclosed that "some Japanese big magnates and members of Parliament have founded the 'Viet Nam Society' headed by M.P. Hissto Ichimanda,

Society' headed by M. P. Hisato Ichimanda, a former bank director." This organization has drawn up a plan for an economic penetration of Japanese monopoly capital in South Viet Nam, under the guise of "economic co-oper-

towards the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people energetically condemn the Japanese reactionary rulers. All sinister ends and

schemes of Sato and Japanese monopoly capi-talists will certainly be smashed alongside the inevitable doom of the U.S. imperialists on

Vietnamese soil.

planes for each raid).

battalions burnt to ashes 180 houses in the village, killed buffaloes and oxen which they threw into wells to pollute these. In August 1966, 7 Dakota-type planes sprayed toxic chemicals on gardens. In February 1967, Operation Junction City was started with a raid by B.52's on the village at 3 a.m.: 10 civilians were killed. 70 armoured vehicles carried on destruction, replaced later on by artillery and planes.

tigated U.S. crimes in Ta Bang, Hao Duoc and Hiep Hoa villages of Chau Thanh district (Tay Ninh province), 70 kilometres northwest of Saigon. There and in other places it saw victims of napalm, phosphorus, C.B.U.

secondary food crops devastated.

Hao Duoc village, 3 kilo-metres as the crow flies from the U.S. base of Trang Lon, has about the same number of inhabitants as Ta Bang. of inhabitants as Ta Bang.
It was nine times sprayed
with toxic chemicals. Since
1969, it has been the target
of two large-scale "sweeps"
and twelve heliborne commando raids. It had among
other things 4 schools and
thealth centre destroyed and
to betrares of ricefield dev-100 hectares of ricefield dev-

Hiep Hoa village, less important than Hao Duoc and Ta Bang, has 600 in-habitants. One of its hamlets with 38 houses was wiped out at the beginning of 1966 after three B.52 raids (7

In April 1066, 2 enemy

The Team carefully inves

bombs, toxic chemicals—
arms forbidden by mankind.
It found at the Tay Ninh
hospital farmers from Thanh
Dien, An Ninh... who had
been wounded in the fields by
F.ios planes informed by L.no
recomnaissance planes.

The Team inspected the effect of toxic chemicals on leaves and branches. It examined a yellow powder — lacrymatory and sternuta-tory—contained in a canister dropped in the course of an operation on May 2, 1966 on Lo Go (Tay Ninh).

The investigations, Dr. Krivin pointed out, were to find answers to the following and answers to the following questions: Did U.S. troops want to exterminate civilian population and its means of living? Did they use such genocide weapons as C.B.U.s and toxic chemicals, and to what extent? what extent

On the basis of its own remarks, and of evidence from 50 victims, of facts mentioned in 331 complaints and of various reports from N.F.L. cadres, the Team arrived at the following con-

"In South Viet Nam. American weapons have essentially been used against civilians to terrorize them and forcibly concentrate them into 'strate concentrate them into strate-gic hamlets. The U.S. Air Force has used on a great scale C.B.U. bombs, napalm, phosphorus and toxic chem-icals as genocide weapons against civilians and their source of life."

After a stay of several weeks in South Viet Nam, the Team expressed its admiration for the people's "miraculous resistance" and particularly for the achieve-ments of the health service in liberated areas.

In the Team members' opinion, the Vietnamese people were determined to carry on their resistance no matter how long it might last and in spite of difficulties brought about by U.S. weapons, they would never give up their right to decide their own fate.

Commentaries

SATO's CRIMINAL TRIP

N carrying out his plan for a South-East Asian tour Japanese Prime Minister Sato arrived in South Viet Nam. But in Saigon, arrived in south viet Nam. But in Sagoin, only one sixth of his plan was achieved, or in other words he stayed there for only 4 hours instead of one day as planned. Leaflets were found and angry shouts heard everywhere in the city, opposing Sato and exposing the traitorous nature of Thieu and Ky, lackeys No1 and No 2 at 11.5 importation.

of U.S. imperialism.

In this trip, Sato had advanced every kind of argument to cover up his sinister design. He claimed that this was a fact-finding tour aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the Viet Nam problem, and that Japan was not a belligerent party and not involved in military activities in Viet Nam. But to knowledgeable

activities in viet Num. But to knowledgeside people, an owl cry could in no way dispel the shadows of the night.

Sato's trip to Saigon was a criminal trip. The Japanese government headed by him an accomplice of U.S. imperialism. It has been lending a helping hand to the U.S. in its aggressive war in Viet Nam. The Sato Clique has allowed the U.S. to use 147 bases in Japan as logistic and staging bases for this war of aggression. It has undertaken to produce and supply arms, munitions, napalm bombs, toxic chemicals and other military goods for the U.S. to use in Viet Nam. It has recruited thousands of seamen to handle U.S. military shipment in South Viet Nam. It has granted aid amounting to tens of millions of dollars animen: in South Viet Nam. It has granted aid amounting to tens of millions of dollars to the Saigon puppet regime and senta "peace corps" to participate in the U.S. "pacification programme" in South Viet Nam. It is also scheming to amend the constitution with a

scheming to amend the constitution with a view to sending Japanese troops abroad to serve the U.S. war plans.

It is clear that the policy of the Sato government is to rely on the U.S., enter into collusions. sion with it militarily, economically and politsion with the state of the stat sion in Viet Nam and Asia, and by all that speed up the revival of militarism and realize its own expansionist programme and its old dream for a "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere." Sato's Saigon trip this October was a continuation of that policy, and a striking proof of the aggressive nature of Japanese monopoly capitalists. The Japanese papers, sahi and Yomiuri, have pointed out that Sato's trip to South Viet Nam marked an important turning point in Japan's foreign

This turning point is Japan's deeper involve-Anis turning point is Japan's deeper involvement in the aggressive war in Viet Nam, its open backing of the U.S., military and political, in the Viet Nam issue, and its unconcealed support for Johnson's placemen—the Thieu-Ky clique.

MORE SATELLITE CANNON FODDER FOR JOHNSON'S WAR

T a time when the protest movement against Johnson's policy of aggression in Viet Nam reached its climax in the U.S. Viet Nam reached its climax in the U.S. in harmony with the common action in other capitals of the world, a number of U.S. satellites urged by the White House, made known their decision to increase their combact troops in South Viet Nam. On Oct. 17, Holt, troops in South Viet Nam. On Oct. 17, Holt. Australian Prime Minister, and Holyoske, New Zealand Prime Minister, and Holyoske, New Zealand Prime Minister, declared such intentions. An disclosed by foreign news infantity company of 170 men, and Camberra would raise Australian troop strength from 6,300 to over 8,000, about the size of a division. Later on, Thailand amonomed that, division. Later on, Thailand amonomed that, it might possibly increase this contingent to the strength of a division (10,000 to 12,000 men). Australiag rulers further declared that they would seff pilots to join the American they would seff pilots to join the American they would seff pilots to join the American warship which have been oper-Australian warships which have been ope ating jointly with the U.S. 7th Fleet quite a while now,

Incontestably, these moves are dangerous acts of war and crude violations of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and international law, which are inconsistent with the interests, of the Australian, New Zealand and Thai people themselves and of peace-lovers round the world. In the immediate future, granting that these extra troops

may help relieve to some extent the serious manpower shortage faced by the U.S. on the South Viet Nam battlefield, what use can this piecemeal troop increase be for the half a million odd American and satellite troops and nearly an equal number of Saigon soldiers now bogged down in the quagmire of the aggressive war? Then why have the U.S. psychowar machine and State Department overrated this as "decisions of imtant significance?

According to the London Times of Oct. 17. According to the London Times of Oct. 17, this troop increase would spare President becomes the Congress objection that the Longers objection that the line of the Congress objection that the Pill with the Congress objection that the Delta of the Congress objection that the Delta of the Congress objection of the Congress objection of the Congress objection of the Congress objection of the Congress of Congress of

It is clear that the introduction of addi It is clear that the introduction of additional mercanary troops into South Viet Nam no longer produces any impact on the battlefield or on world public opinion, whereas the second of the control of th move, the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry warned, "The more the U.S. increases its troops strength in South Viet Nam, the heavier will be its defeats. Should Australian and New Zealand (as well as Thai -Ed.) rulers obdurately continue to lend a helping band to the U.S. aggressors in Viet Nam, they would certainly share the fate of the U.S. rately continue to the U.S. aggressors certainly share aggressors."

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S MESSAGE

to Soviet Party and State Leaders

L.I. BREZHNEV, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. N.V. PODGORNY, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

A.N. KOSYGIN, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

a long stride forward of man on the way into space. On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam On behalf of the Victnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, I am very glad to convey to you, the Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Government of the U.S.S.R. our warmest congratulations.

I wish the Soviet people and all scientists, engineers and workers in space science in the Soviet Union many more and greater successes.

With communist greetings. Hanoi, October 20, 1967 HO CHI MINH



ON this occasion, Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, more than the Committee of the Political Bureau of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, has sent a message expressing warm congratulations to I. Spiridonov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union and I.V. Paletski, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions, the Asso-The Viet Nam Federation of Fraude Ornions, the Asso-ciation for the Popularization of Science and Technology, the Viet Nam Women's Union, the Viet Nam Peace Com-mittee and the Viet Nam Soviet Friendship Association have also sent congratulations to their Soviet counterparts.

STATEMENT

D.R.V.N. FOREIGN MINISTRY

on the Oct. 25 U.S. Air Raid Against Hanoi

N October 25, 1967, the United States sent many waves of aircraft to attack a number of populated areas in the centre of Hanoi city, the Long Bien bridge, the Gia Lam district town and a locality in the northern part of the capital. Particularly savage is that U.S. aircraft dropped a lot of steel-pellet bombs on a number of the most crowded streets in Hoan Kiem quarter Earlier, on October 23 and 24, American aircraft fired missiles on a heavily populated area on Hanoi's suburbs.

This is a new, extremely brazen step in their war escalation against the Democratic Repubblic of Viet Nam, an utterly odious crime against the Vietnamese people.

For nearly two months now, the U.S. has continually attacked Hai Phong city. With all kinds of aircraft including B.52's and with long-range artillery, they also attacked in an extremely savage manner the Demilitarized Zone, Vinh Linh area and Ouang Binh province.

In South Viet Nam, the U.S.has just dispatch. ed one more brigade of American troops, increased its bloody raids, massacred the Viet namese people and, at the same time, pressed

its satellites-Australia and New Zealandto supply more mercenaries to it. In this conjuncture, the brazen attacks by U.S. aircraft on the centre of the capital of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and its suburbs clearly show that the recent statement of U.S. President L. Johnson on a "search for peace" is an entirely deceitful manoeuvre to fool public opinion and cover up the U.S. war intensification in Viet Nam. The Johnson Administration has thrown a every sinsolent challenge to the American people and the peoples of the world who are energetically showing their solidarity with the Vietnamese people, resolutely demanding that the U.S. aggressors stop unconditionally their bombing and other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and stop at once their aggressive war in Viet Nam.

For the independence and freedom of the Fatherland, for peace in Asia and the world, the Vietnamese people are resolved to fight till final victory. There is no doubt that the more the U.S. aggressors "escalate" their war, the heavier their defeats.

Hanoi, October 25, 1967

AN ODIOUS CRIME

STEEL-PELLET BOMBS DROPPED ON POPULATED **OUARTERS OF HANOI**

Vang Thu Do and Kim

Phung, and the movie-house

Hoa Binh and the shops

serving the people's welfare.

It cannot be said that it

houses the economic under-

takings and military installa-

civilians.

PHOUMA'S NAKED SLANDER

SOUVANNA PHOUMA met Preside SOUVANNA PHOUMA met President Johnson on October 20 and 21, 1967. Bealandered the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. In Washington he continued the same Continued to Same Conti threat and shamelessly said that "should the U.S. not stay in South Viet Nam, South-East Asia would have fallen under communist

All those who respect the truth would All those who respect the truth would understand that the signing of the 1905 Gene-ava Agreements on Laos was aimed at preventing the U.S. to intervene in and invade Laos and guaranteeing the independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and unity of Laos. These agreements have denied being the control of the property of the property

and ridden roughshod over the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of Laos and committed untide crimes against her people mitted untide crimes against her people up their "special war "in Laos and savagely massacring her people by repeated air raids, this "welcome of Johnson's support to Laos "neutrality" has exposed all the more clearly that the Vientiane authorities are a docile tool of the U.S. In fact Phouma and his government have allowed Johnson to destroy the liberated areas of Laos by aircraft and to use Laos air space to carry out air raids and to use Laos air space to carry out air raids on the D.R.V.N. Phouma's statement on the Viet Nam problem has shown more conspic-uously that the Vientiane administration worked hand in glove with the U.S. in the aggression of Viet Nam and urged the U.S. to step up and intensify the war against the peoples of Indo-China and South-East Asia.

The Vietnamese people energetically dismissed and condemned these slanders. In his Oct. 20, 1967 statement, the spokeman of the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. stressed Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. stressed that the unswerving stand of the D.R.V.N. government is to respect and correctly im-plement the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and he demanded that the U.S., the Vientiane ities and all parties concerned should

Phomma's chameleon behaviour cannot cover up the crimes of the U.S. against the peoples of Laos and Viet Nam. At a moment when the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their aggression against Viet Nam and stepping up their "special war" in Laos, Phonma's ignominious statement profits only the U.S. and betrays the interests of the peoples of Laos and Indo-China.

N their raids against the tions much wanted by the capital of Hanoi, on Oct. Pentagon to be the targets of 25 and 26. U.S. planes U.S. air strikes. hit many populated areas in The steel pellets released the town and in the suburbs.

by mother bombs - many of causing great damage to the them having a delayed action — fell onto the streets, in dwelling houses and even Rockets were fired on Tran into A.A. shelters to kill the Phu street on Oct. 25 and on civilian population, including Tran Ouoc Toan street the children, women and old folk following day. On Oct. 25 steel-pellet bombs Little Nga, aged 3, living near the Chuong Vang Thu dropped on many localities Do theatre, had her face and in the heart of the city such body covered with stee as Ngoc Son Pagoda, the pellets. Sinh working in that banks of the Lake of Retheatre was killed by steelstored Sword the tramcar station, Hang Zau, Hang pellet bombs on his way to save his mother wounded by Bac, Hang Buom, Hang Mam such a bomb. Truong Trung, and Hang Voi streets, which 7, living in Hang Zau street, were the most densely popuwas wounded by a pellet bomb falling near his lated areas of Hoan Kiem town quarter. The area hit shelter by steel-pellet bombs on 1km long by 0.5 km, wide is now a residential quarter having such theatres as Chuong

The use of steel-pellet bombs to strike at the most populated quarters of Hanoi populated, quarters of Hanoi is a crime abhorred by man-kind. The Vietnamese people impress this hatred deeply on their mind and are resolved to mete out due punish-ment to the aggressors.People of conscience cannot wink at this monstrous

THREE DAYS OF BRILLIANT VICTORIES in HANOI

altitudes wave after wave.

with a view to disturbing our

defence network. But our

people's armed forces calmly

carried out their defence plan.

Fire and smoke rose from

a quarter in central Hanoi hit

by U.S. bombs and rockets,

thus exasperating our fighters.

second one, varying their

altitudes and their intervals

and dashing from one direc-

tion. The leading plane of

the first formation an E-ros

was hit. It burnt like a torch

and fell to the ground. Three

others met the same fate,

exploding into pieces or

cut in two by a rocket or

The third attack took

blazing in the air.

of them were grounded.

The first attack over.

downing an F.4.

OCTOBER 24, 1967

T 15.25 hours, over A U.S. planes raided Hanoi. Hidden in the clouds, F.4's and F.105's flew in the direction of the sun and nose-dived to drop explosive bombs and C.B.U. oombs. Our ack-ack batteries immediately combined their action with our surface-toair missile units and broke up their formations.

A plane set afire fell 2 kilometres from an A-A gun emplacement.

The second attack was launched with missiles 12 min. utes later by many groups of F.4's. In spite of a cloudy



ing two aircraft within two directions, flying at various

At 15.48 hours a formation of F.105's turned up. One of them was hit and crashed to the ground.

At 16 hours the enemy hoped to profit by thick clouds to strike us. Our combatants calmly fought them back and shot down one plane.

Thus, within less than one hour, the people's armed enemy planes launched a forces of Hanoi grounded 5 U.S. jet planes.

OCTOBER 25, 1067

T o.55 hour, as soon as A the alert was sounded ack-ack gunshots rent the calm night of Hanoi. American jet planes screamed away.

At 3.57 hours a new alarm place twenty minutes later. was heard, followed by A-A U.S. planes turned up again gun fire, testifying to the at different heights, but this vigilance of the Hanoi armed time from the southeast and forces and people. the northeast. They dropped explosive bombs and C.B.U.

At 7.23 hours U.S. planes appeared over the border between Hanoi capital and Vinh Phuc province Two of them were shot down.

At 16.10 hours formations of Phantoms and Thunderchiels were all captured.

The victories of Hanoi on October 25 once more proved that the more monstrous crimes the U.S. aggressors commit in the D.R.V.N.. the more severely they are

OCTOBER 26, 1967

T 11.50 hours U.S. planes A began their attack. Unlike the two previous days, they came one by one. from many directions, strik ing with bombs and missiles Our combatants skilfully coordinated their action choosing the most favourable opportunities to hit rising or diving planes with missiles.

As a result, 10 U.S. planes were shot down, many pilots captured.

The fact that 23 planes have been downed in three days running over Hanoi is no glory for the U.S. air force, It shows that U.S. losses increase in proportion to its ecalation.

bombs on thickly populated In the wake of their victoareas then hurried away. 3 ries, the inhabitants of Hanoi and their armed forces have Thus 8 U.S. planes were inflicted heavier defeats on the U.S. aggressors the followshot down over Hanoi on that day. The pilots who survived

The Platoon of Downs Another U.S. Jet Plane

N Oct. 24, 1967 at 4.30 p.m. 3 AD6 jets attacked H. village, Hoang Hoa district, Thanh Hoa province. Armed with infantry weapons, the platoon of old militiamen of that village downed one of them.

It is to be remembered that the same platoon had downed on Oct. 14 a Skyhawk and had been awarded a Military Exploit Order, third class.

LATEST NEWS:

On Oct. 27, 6 U.S. blanes mere downed over Hanoi (not including the one downed in the night)

WHAT HAS IMPRESSED ME MOST IN HANOI

Viet Nam Courier has asked Robert Allen, an American anti-war activist and staff reporter for the National Guardian, to give his impressions during his recent visit to the D.R.V.N.

R. ROBERT ALLEN:
I think in a way what has impressed me most in the two is I've been in the V. might be illustrated the several walks I've he several walks I've to stumble into one of the several walks I've to stumble into one of the several walks I've to stumble into one of the several walks I've to stumble into one of the several walks I've to stumble into one of the several walks I've to stumble into one of the several walks I've to stumble into one of the several walks I've to stumble into one of the several walks I've to stumble into one of the several walks I've to stumble into one of the several walks I've to several walks I think in a way what has impressed me most in the two weeks I've been in the D.R.V. might be illustrated by the several walks I've taken around Hanoi.

For an American to wander at will through the streets of Hanoi without an interpreter or other escort is at first a or other escort is at first a surprising and puzzling expe-rience. The appearance of bustling normality in the city is surprising. U.S. bombs apparently have done little to dampen the spirits of the people or disrupt the func-tioning of the city.

Despite the fact that a large part of the population has been evacuated, people are everywhere and in constant movement, with the bicycle being the favorite form of transportation. But troops and military vehicles are not much in evidence, contrary to what one might have expected to see in a wartime capital.

Crowds fill the streets of

miposible to look at them without recalling the photographs of napalmed children or children whose bodies were perforated by the steel pellets scattered from U.S. children without also think enildren without also think-ing of the U.S. planes which, even at that moment, are dropping "flak suppression" bombs on their brothers and famous manhole bomb shel-ters which dot the city's sidewalks is a tricky affair. apparently have no such difficulty: To them a for-Hanoi's beautiful Lake of

eigner is an interesting and exciting creature, even if he is an American. the Restored Sword appears to be still popular with young couples, but the necessities of wartime have given it a This is only one part of the puzzling experience of wan-dering around Hanoi. The United States government of wartime have given it a more somber appearance than must have been true in past years. No boats sail upon the lake. Now and on its banks large bomb shelters have been constructed to protect park visitors in case of an Amer-ican air raid. But through a surprising twist of fate the has launched a massive attack against North Viet Nam, yet it is possible for a U.S. citizen to stroll around the citizen to stroll around the D.R.V.'s capital city, even to walk past occasional policemen and soldiers, without being stopped or interrogated. ican air raid. But through a surprising twist of fate, the somberness of this scene is relieved by the laughter of flocks of young children who seem to delight in playing on the grass-covered knolls which are bomb shelters.

Not only is it possible to walk around freely, but if you encounter a Hanoi citizen who speaks some French or English and you tell him that you are an American, instead of simply venting his ...For an American, it is difficult to smile into the

(Continued base 7)

to countryside, from the coastal regions to the mountain areas, men and women, young and old, to whatever ethnic group they belong, supply our artists and writers with rich and vivid themes for their creations: fighters of the various services of the People's Army who, by dint of courage and resourcefulness, inflict extremely serious losses on the American aggressors; workers and peasants who strive to obtain the maximum output from their fields and factories, shoot down supersonic jets with infantry weapons, thus contributing to explode the myth of "U.S. air supremacy"; young volunteers repairing bridges and roads in spite of delayed-action bombs; children going to school, anti-shrapnel hats of plaited

straw on their heads, camouflage branches

on their backs, and first-aid kits slung

over their shoulders; actors and actresses per-

forming before anti-aircraft gunners between

two enemy raids; the first-aid girl always

present at the most dangerous places; the

grandma bringing tea to the gunners; the

N spite of its fierceness, the fight being waged by the Vietnamese people has

not distracted them from creative activ-

ities. On the contrary, they draw from it

unending inspiration. Everywhere, from town

courageous fisherman facing 7th-Fleet vessels every day ... Many exhibitions, recitals, theatrical performances have been organized in towns and even villages to present new works born in the fire of the national struggle against American aggression.

We reproduce in this page a few paintings and sculptures presented at a plastic arts exhibition opened in Hanoi on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of its liberation.



PLASTIC ARTS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM AT WAR





From top to bottom, from left to right · DEFENDERS OF MINES, sketch for wood

- cut by Tran Van Can.
- . WOMAN GUERILLA IN THE HIGHLANDS woodcut by Nguyen Thu.
- . VOUNC CIRL sculbture
- · PEOPLE'S MILITIAMEN IN HAM RONG sketch by Phan Ke An.
- . BACK FROM THE FIELD, oil painting by Luu Cong Nhan







THREE OF THE MANY PILOTS CAPTURED IN HANOI

-Richard Eugene Smith, Service No 57992 (Above)

- John Sydney Mc Cain, lieutenant - commander, Service No 624787 (Left)

-Charles Donald Rice, lieutenant Ir. Service No

- Dover 200.000 People Take Part in the Biggest Anti-War Rally in the U.S. Capital's
- the Demonstrators Picket the Pentagon.
- The D.R.V.N. and South Viet Nam N.F.L. Flags Fly over Washington.

ican people against the Nam war and supported

by many countries is now shaking the U.S. It is not a peaceful march in the streets but a struggle in the form of on the Pentagon, draft of the Pentagon, draft α

centres, and public services, a orch race and tearing of traft - cards. Hundreds of draft - cards. thousands of American citi zens including youth, students, women, workers, intellectuals from thirty American cities and towns have come out into the streets.

The action also takes place in other localities under various forms: from collect ing signatures against the war and the protest against nduction in 175 universities, American students have adopt ed new methods: siege of recruiting office in Oakland, blocking of vans transporting draftees. From sit-ins against the bellicose policy of the

U.S. government, the Amer-ican youth and students now held school strikes, cordoned off administrative offices and courageously fought back the police coming to repress them. Most remarkable were the struggles against the dis-patch of G.I.'s to Viet Nam patch of G.I.'s to Viet Nam in which the women set bright examples: they dis-played such slogans as "Give us back our husbands and children!", "Withdraw at once our boys from Viet Nam!" and fought subbornly against the draft-agents. Two American women, Hiroko Haysaski (of Japanese extrac-

tion) and Florence Beaumont burnt themselves to death to show their indignation against the crimes perpetrated by the Johnson Administration in Viet Nam. These cases of self-immolation have arouse a great emotion among the population. Hundreds of well-known scientists, professors, artists, clergymen etc... have taken part in the drive. Three hundreds businessmen in 44 American states have con-demned the unjust war of the American authorities.

OCTOBER 21 IN WASHINGTON

THE climax of the "Anti-Viet Nam War Week" was the Oct. 21, 1967 mammoth demonstration in mammoth demonstration in Washington by over 200,000 people, including, as reported by Reuter, delegates from 47 states and various sections of the people.

To repress this action, the American authorities brought to Washington 4,000 policemen and national guardsmen, 4.000 military police, 6,000 crack paratroops and a team of army chemical warfare



October 21: INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE VIETNAMESE PROPLE

■ Meetings and Demonstrations Against the U.S. and in Support of Viet Nam Seething in Scores of Big Cities in the World.

Millions of Japanese Workers Came Down into the Streets to Protest Against U.S. Aggression in Viet Nam.

ESPONDING to the wide R movement of struggle of the American people against the U.S. aggressive war in Viet Nam, peoples of many countries in the world co-ordi-nated their action by holding the International Day of Solidarity with the Vietnamese People of

Many meetings and demonstrations took place in the socialist countries and in many other countries in the world

Japan, October 21, the day of nationwide united action, was observed in Tokyo to protest against the U.S. aggressive war in Viet Nam and against the Japanese Main and against the Japanese reactionary government, ac-complice of the U.S., especially against Sato's trip to Saigon. The demonstrators also de-manded the return of Okinawa and Ogasawara to Japan.

1,500,000 workers of the SOHYO trade unions organization took part in the meetings or downed tools on October 21.

Besides, demonstrations and

displays of force were held in over 50 cities to protest against the U.S. aggression

A striking feature in this mpaign of struggle was the ree-day strike (October 19carry military goods for the U.S., thus bringing to a standstill 70 tank cars military goods for the U.S., thus bringing to a standstill 70 tank cars carry-ing petrol for jet planes and 69 ships.

N Paris, in the afternoon of October 21, 100,000 French people from 33 political and social organizations of various tendencies came down into the streets to demonstrate for as demonstrate for an end of the war of aggression in

The demonstrators marched through Paris streets, carry-ing the flags of the D.R.V.N. and of the South Viet Nam and of the south viet Nam Front for Liberation, portraits of President Ho Chi Minh, President Nguyen Huu Tho, and Hèro Nguyen Van Troi and such slogans as "Support the Vietnamese people's just

struggle!", "Unite with the American peace forces!", "U.S. go home!"

Waldeck Rochet, Secretary Waldeck Rochef, Secretary General of the French Com-munist Party Central Com-mittee, Jacques Duclos, mem-ber of the Political Bureau of the French Communist of the French Communist Party and Adourt Depreux, representative of the French Unified Socialist Party, took part in the march.

N West Berlin as well as Main and many others cities West Germany, tens thousands of people held meetings to energetically pro-test against the U.S. aggres-sive war in Viet Nam.

In the night of October 20, 2,000 Hamburg people de-monstrated in front of the American cultural house, burnt Johnson in effigy and threw rotten eggs and red paint into it

Many people broke through the police cordon and rushed to the gate of the American consulate in Hamburg, chant-ing anti-U.S. slogans.

A "SPECIALIST"...

Doan Van Chia deployed his battalions for the first time on December 7, 1966, when he adversary came a looting raid from the Long My sub-sector. The raiders in striped uniform—the worst thugs used by the Saigon regime—were immediate-ly overtaken and outnum-bered by Chia's "troops" and outnumwho stung them in the ears, in the eyes and in the necks. They tried their best to get rid of them, shouting at the top of their their best to get rid of them. the top of their voices.

Many threw off their weapons and ammunition and took to their heels, leaving behind the poultry they had plundered. Several fell into syliced on the property of their poultry they had plundered. spiked pits. In all, more than 20 were put out of

On another occasion, the commanding a terrorist raid, met with the same fate. Four of his men were serirously hurt and he himself got burning stings in the face. The raid was stopped short and the party withdrew in lamentable disorder.

Some time later, Chia set a horner trap on a bamboo raft flying the N.F.L.'s flag. He carefully hid a hornets' nest in the front of the raft. The latter was drifting near Xeo La post. Having seen the flag, the enemy detailed three men to seize it. No sooner had they set foot on the raft than they were

suddenly assailed on all sides by the "crew." They dived into the river and swam in the direction of their post. When they got back there closely pursued by the attack ers, there reigned a veritable confusion. One of the escapees rushed into the dor mitory, hurriedly put down his mosquito net and slipped inside, which was not so bad an idea. In a matter of minutes the whole post was under mosquito nets, with swarms of insects droning around them

In Can Tho province now hornet-rearing as a means of warfare has become a com-mon practice. Certain hamlets keep up to 30 or 40 nests, which, coupled with most diversified booby-traps con-trived by Chia, form a wide and effectual guerilla net-

Doan Van Chia fully de serves his award as Hero of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces.

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improve-ment in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in luture

OCTOBER 15 - 22, 1967)

Besides, 20,000 paratroops stood ready for action.

The White House, the State Department, the Congress partment, the ially the Pentagon, the symbol of the U.S. war ma-chine, were heavily guarded. Washington papers have dis-closed that two prisons with accommodations for 1,500 people were "ready" to "receive those who opposed Johnson's

But these energetic measure ures of protection and repres-sion could not cool down the tumulteous struggle of the American people who reso-lutely demanded that Johnson end the dirty war in Viet

In the small hours of October 21, tens of thousands of people gathered at Lincoln Memorial, carrying the Memorial, carrying the D.R.V.N. and South Viet Nam D.R.V.N. and South Viet Nam
N.F.L. flags and such slogans
as "Bring our boys home!",
"Viet Nam to the Vietnamese!", "Tear up yourdraft cards!", "We don't go
to Viet Nam!", "End at once the bombing and shelling of North Viet Nam!" At the meeting, many speakers exposed U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, calling Johnson "enemy" of the people and urging the G.I.'s to stop fighting in Viet Nam. Dellinger, President of the "Na-tional Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam," said that the Viet Nam war was the most unpopular war in America's history and the anti-war movement in America had entered a new stage, that of active opposition. Lincoln Lynch, a leader of the Black people, called on black troops in Viet Nam to "lay down their arms and come back home and fight the battle here."

Dr. B. Spock pointed out, "Our enemy is not the Viet-namese people in the North or in the South, but the U.S. government on whose orde American youths are dying.

At the end of the meeting, the Presidium marched to the Justice Department and handed to the authorities 992 copies of draft-cards (the iginal ones had been burnt torn up during the meetor torn up during the meet-ing) and a 600-page document denouncing the crimes of the U.S. expeditionary force in Viet Nam.

After the meeting, a march on the Defence Department was staged with in the lead the torch lit at Hiroshima and brought by marchers to Washington from a ten thou-rand kilometre distance. The sanks of the demonstrators swelled to 200,000 in the afternoon of October 21. A of the Pentagon. The police cordon was broken through the entrance door. Dozens of people were able to get inside.

on with its varied forms

The American people from The American people from all walks of life more and more clearly realize that the dispatch of half a million G.I.'s to commit aggression in South Viet Nam. and the unleashing of aircraft and war vessels against North Viet Nam. an independent and war vessels against North Viet Nam. pendent and sovereign coun-try, are a brazen sabotage of peace and pendence and a violation of elementary principles of in-ternational relations, justice and ethics, an act which runs counter to the long tradition of freedom and democracy of the American people and disgraces the U.S. That is why the struggle of the Americans against the Viet Nam war is precisely to save the honour of the U.S., the lives, demo-cratic liberties and healthy sentiments of the American people. It is a just struggle supported by peace and jus-tice-loving people in the

The struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors and the courageous struggle put up by the American people against the U.S. warmongers are closely linked to each other. Each success recorded by the American people encourages the struggle of the Vietnamese people. Re-versely, each defeat of the U.S. imperialists on the U.S. imperialists on the Viet Nam battlefield gives more heart to the people to fight on. the American

The Vietnamese people highly appreciate the American people's action against the Viet Nam war and regard it as a valuable support to their anti-U.S. support to their anti-U.S., struggle for national salva-tion. They send the American people their heartfelt greet-ings of solidarity and their

tween the demonstrators and the policemen and soldiers for five hours running in front and nearly 1,000 demonstra-tors rushed into the premises of the Pentagon and blocked

The demonstration in front The demonstration in groat of the Pentagon dragged on through the night until the morning of Oct. 22, thanks to new batches of demonstrators—most of them youth—who came and, replaced the old ones.

This large-scale demonstraand concrete slogans shows that the anti-Viet Nam war drive has become a nation

wide movement. too clear. the imperialists.

hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese youth into the puppet army to serve as cannon fodder før the U.S., and their seltish interests...They have been lending the U.S. agressors a hand in executing the "rural pacification" programme which is in reality a set of bloody terrorist campaigns.

thus rendering life unbearable to all sections of the people. They trample underfoot the national culture and obediently execute the U.S. policy of cultural enslayement. U.S. policy of cultural enslavement. They-foster widespread social evils, especially gangsterism and prostitution, in the towns, instigated by their American bosses, they have been staging one political farce after another in an attempt to give U.S. nec-colonialism an acceptable guise. Their crimes are all capital crimes. Together with their U.S. masters they are the mortal enemies of the Vietnamese people. There is no legal status for them on the South Vietnamese land blazing with the flames of resistance to

The multi-act election farce staged in South Viet Nam by the U.S. ruling circles is only a subterfuge to prettify the puppet administra-tion which is rotten to the core. It was

TRAITORS ARE TRAITORS

(A Commentary of Nhan Dan, October 22, 1967)

IKE the frog in a La Fontaine's fable, the

IKE the frog in a La Fontaine's fable, the Saigon clujue of traitors are opening their mouths and bulging their bellies in an attansform the rotten puppet administration in Saigon into a sort of legal administration on October 22 they staged the so-called "election to the Lower House," the last act in their "presidential" and "parlamentary". election farce At the same time they are trying by every

means to "legalize" the newly created pupper organizations. On October 19, the "Upper House" of the Thieu-Ky regime held its first session at which it declared valid the election session at which it declared valid the election fraud that had brought it into existence. On the other hand, the Thieu-Ky clique are nois-ily advertising what they call the "inaugu-ration of the president and vice-president of the Republic" next October 3t.

the Republic" next October 3t.
All these puppet shows have been performed
under the direction of U.S. ambassador Elliworth Bunker, the executor of Johnson's
critical performance of the Johnson's
tricks help-the Thieu-Ky frogs change into
tricks help-the Thieu-Ky frogs change into
golden bulls? In other words, can thy "legalize" their puppet regime, or will they in
the end met with the same fate as the frog's
the end met with the same fate as the frog's the fable? The answer is all

Independence and freedom is the supreme Independence and freedom is the supreme law of the people in South Viet Nam. He who opposes the people's independence and freedom is a law-breaker. The aggressive war of the U.S. is illegal. So are the treacherous deeds of the clique of traitors, henchmen of

The Thieu-Ky clique are the traitors who have invited more than half a million U.S. and satellite troops in to barbarously massacre the Vietnamese people. They have drafted hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese

They are applying fascist policies in the repression of the urban population. They have caused dislocation of the South Viet Nam economy, provoked spiralling inflation and devaluated the South Viet Nam currency. U.S. aggression, for national salvation. Their place is the dock and the gallows.

tion which is rotten to the core. It was Johnson who ordered the staging of this farce. It was Johnson himself who sent to Saigon a delegation of U.S. senators led by Henry Cabot Lodge to supervise the whole cabootle. Then it was also Johnson who was the first to

endorse" the election returns even before the "outgoing national assembly Saigon regime did it,

Now it is the same Johnson who sends U.S. Vice-President Humphrey to Saigon to attend "inauguration of puppet president Neuven Van Thieu

Under Johnson's sway the Sauron regime is more and more repulsive to the Vietnamese people. Under whatever guise and with whatever more repulsave to the vertamense more and more repulsave to the vertamense vertical transportation of the U.S. an instrument of aggression for the U.S. whatever label it may be given, "constitutional" or "legal," it cannot change its nature. The so-called "president," "upper nature is so-called "president," upper the followers of the U.S. by mobody except the followers of the U.S. by mobody except the followers of the U.S. and the second of the control opinion, simply called the election a big fraud In due time the winners of this "election will be toppled."

Before the election, the Thien Ky clique were Before the election, the Thirsi Ky clique were a pack of running dogs of the U.S. After the election, they remain the same running dogs. All their words and deeds have no other purpose than serve the U.S. aggressive war. The so-called "peace settlement" or any other pro-posal and initiative put forth by them are unjoined by Wakington in fact, they only repeat what Johnson and Dean Rusk have said. AP reported on October 15, 1967: "The [U.S.] ambassador (...) has been meeting three times ambassador (...) has been meeting inrectimes a week with Thieu and Ky to deliver an un-compromising message: "You can no longer afford to do and say things that embarrass the Johnson Administration (...) You cannot afford to alienate the Americans' the kind of "independence" the Thieu-Ky

The U.S. aggressors want to give paper wings to their running dogs. But how can a canine fly? How can the bark of a running dog have any weight

In South Viet Nam, the voice which carries the greatest weight and legitimacy is that of those greatest weight and legitimacy is that of those who are fighting with arms in hand against U.S. aggression, for the independence and freedom of the country. It finds a concentrated expression in the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation the sole authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people. It is the voice of determination to fight and to win, the voice of the nation to ight and to win, the voice of the great unity bloc of the entire South Vietnamese people who are resolved to overthrow the U.S. aggressors and the stooge administration, to found a broad-based democratic, national coalition government, to build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam in order to eventually achieve the reunification of the country.

The gunfire against the U.S. aggressors and puppet troops which is resounding on all battlefronts and the tide of political struggles against the U.S. and its puppets now surging up in the countryside as well as the urban areas have made this voice impossible to

(Continued from base 4)

anger at the U.S. bombings or accusing you of being an enemy agent, he will invari-ably reply that the Vietnamese people make a dis-tinction between the Amer-icans who bomb their country and ordinary American citi-

He will tell you that he believes that the American people are peace-loving and that they would be repulsed by this war if only by this war if only they knew the unimaginable de-struction and suffering which it is causing to his people. Such a Hanoi citizen usually will implore you, the Amer can visitor, to take the iruth about Viet Nam back to the U.S. and the American

people. He will tell you that he sees no reason why the Vietnamese and American peoples should fight. After all, he might conclude, the two nations share a common tradition of struggling for national independence.

One gets this kind of response so frequently in talking with Vietnamese that a sceptical American might at first dismiss it as propagan-da: The Vietnamese can't mean this when they say it, he might think.

But during a two-week visit this kind of conversation

occurs so frequently and spontaneously, from govern-ment officials right down to ordinary Vietnamese peasants, ordinary vietnamese peasants, that it becomes increasingly difficult to discount it as mere propaganda. One also soon learns that during the war of resistance against the French the Vietnames and the vietnames of the vietnames and the vietnames and the vietnames and the vietnames are vietnames. French the Vietnamese drew a line between the French colonialists, clear enemies and the French people, po-tential friends. The Vietnames say they made similar dis-tinctions throughout their

WHAT HAS IMPRESSED ...

long history of struggle for national independence. Gradually the meaning of

what is being said becomes clearer, even for a sceptic. The distinction between "the people" and " the aggressors" seems to be part of the Viet-namese world outlook, and possibly in some degree accounts for the fervor with which the Vietnamese are fighting against U.S. aggres-sion. In fighting a given enemy the assumption of the Vietnamese appears to be that they are not fighting against an entire country but against an entire country but only against certain limited aggressive elements within that country. Most of the population is thought to be either neutral or potential supporters of the Vietnamese

Understanding this basic outlook makes it easier to comprehend how the Viet namese people can be such fierce fighters for independ-ence, and how a small nation with limited resources, such as Vietnam, can successfully resist a massive on-slaught by the world's richest and materially most powerful

kind of world view combined with ardent patriot ism is perhaps what is meant by the "human factor" which is frequently mentioned in articles and discussions with Vietnamese friends. And it is this "human factor" the strength, courage and determination to win of the Vietnamese people — which most deeply impressed me in

SOUTH VIETNAM

REPEATED VICTORIES OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES

O Puppet Division 25 C.P. 25km West of Saigon Stormed: Nearly 300 Men Including 100 Officers Wiped Out (Oct. 16).

A U.S. Base 2km Southeast of Con Tien Assaulted: 200 G.I.'s Put Out of Action, 4 Cannons Destroyed (Oct. 13). O A Column of Enemy Troops Landed 15km South of Quang Tri Town Attacked: 200 U.S. Marines Put out of Action (Oct. 10 and 12). ① Puppet Troops Defence Line 20km South of Hue Broken Through: 200 Men Knocked Out (Oct. 7). ① 1 Battalion of U.S. Infantry Division 1 Badly Mauled 66km Northwest of Saigon (Oct. 17).

CHO LON

N Oct. 16, at 2 a.m. the People's Liberation Armed Forces (P.L.A.F.) assaulted a series of 7 enemy bases (including the C.P. of Puppet Division 25) in Duc Hoa district town, 25km west of Saigon, Giai Phong Press Agency reported.

At the C.P. of puppet Divi-sion 25, a dozen barracks were demolished, nearly all ma-chines and the radio station were destroyed and roo offi-cers killed or wounded.

On the airfield of that divi-ion, two L.19 reconnaissance danes were destroyed. planes were destroyed.

The petrol depot and ammunition dump burnt with big explosions until the next morning.

The P.L.A.F. also put out

of action a whole Ranger company, whittled down company, whittled down another company and de-stroyed or damaged 6 155mm

stroyed or damaged 6 155mm and 105mm cannons.

The billet of American officers in the Duc Hoa military sector and a base of Battalion 4, Regiment 49, Division 25, were stormed, many barracks destroyed, over 100 enemy soldiers killed or wounded.

wounded.

Parallel with this military attack, the people of Duc Hoa district town and along Road o from Duc Hoa to Hoe Mon, and Saigon rose up, punished the thugs and freed themselves from the enemy's grip.

QUANG TRI

CCORDING to Giai Phong Press Agency, at 0.15 hour on Oct. 13, the

P.L.A.F. overran an enemy post on Road 76, 2km southeast of Con Tien. After three hours' fighting, 200 Americans were killed or wounded, the signal centré destroyed together with 4 105mm cannons, various kinds of weapons and many stores.

weapons and many stores. Three days before (Oct. 10) the P.L.A.P. had simultaneously attacked 3 encampments of Battalion r, U.S. Marine Division 1, after it had landed on the southern bank of Nhung River, skem west of Hai Lang district capital. After 30 minutes a company staff were wiped out and a great quantity of weapons seized.

On Oct. 12, the P.L.A.F. intercepted an enemy column

rokm southwest of Hai Lang district capital, putting out of action another 3 platoons. Thus in the night of Oct. 10 and on Oct. 12, over 200 American Marines were anni-hilated.

Previously, on Oct. 4 and 8, the guerillas and local troops attacked the enemy 10-12km north of Dong Ha, wiping out 210 enemy troops (including 125 G.I.'s) downed a jet fighter F.4H, and destroy-ed 4 armound cars.

THU DAU MOT

A CCORDING to Western reports, on Oct. 17, the P.L.A.F. intercepted a battalion of U.S. Infantry Division 1, 66km north of

UPI acknowledged on Oct. 18 that 58 G.I.'s had been killed and 61 others wound-ed. The killed battalion com-mander was Lieutenant Colomander was Lieutenant Colo-nel Terry Allen Jr., son of Terry Allen Sr., a retired general who commanded In-fantry Division r in Europe during World War II.

Recalling the horror he had Recalling the horror he had experiences, first Sergeant Jose A. Valdez told an AP correspondent: "The Viet Cong (the P.L.A.F. - Ed.) were Cong (the P.L.A.F. - Ed.) were set up and waiting just like a cat getting ready to jump and that's what they did."
Specialist 4 James Schultz said: "There was nothing really to get behind, nowhere to hide. They were just on all sides of us. It was a perfect ambush."

ORE than five years
after he had got
hold of a weapon—
a 12mm Colt revolver out of order

a volume out of order — and used it against the enemy and his 10-59 law (1) Doam Van Chia spent sleep-rained anti-personnel bombs in a number of localities in Nam Can district, Long My many people. A lot of those bombs were founded unexploted in refereds, gardens, on tree branches. The people were afraid to move about and their cattle were confined to the three descriptions of the second of

three successive days

The first test of the newly-devised weapon still bearing the trade-mark "Made in the U.S.A." resulted in the killing of two enemy soldiers right on the spot.

At that time the People's Liberation Armed Forces frequently used mortras to storm adverse positions. His superiors told him to make mortar-shells. He took to the more captured from the enemy and a number of C.B.U.'s, companie the structure of both, By recovery come parts of a the structure of both. By removing some parts of a C.B.U. and replacing it with others he finally obtained the result everybody expected from him. However, as no kind of launchers available suited his shell he thought of acquired in the struggle against the French. He was also one of those few worthy sons of Nam B3 the "Brass Wall" (2), who had been can-vassing hamlets to persuade the people to produce those rudimentary weapons for the defence of their native villages and then to ultimate the word of the struggles of the sons of the proceed to get the best result possible. With 33 sorts of spiked traps and 10 of lever and land-mine traps to his credit, and the ardour he dis-played, chia triggered off a widespead movement. Traps were made everywhere, by men and women, the old and the young, even by children.



A "SPECIALIST" OF RUDIMENTARY WEAPONS

carefully the tail of an exploded "butterfly"—that was the name given by the people to those bombs—without finding a way of un-vibout finding a way of united and the street of the way in removing the detonator he was wet in sweat. And thus in a single night he managed to neutralize 400 bombs. Chia did not stop at that and went on researching so as to use the weapon against his user. After four days of study of all its components, he succedeed in turning a bomb shell into a grenade-trap.

a makeshift—a piece of buong, a species of bambo which abounded in that and which abounded in that and strengthened the buong launcher with wires tightly coiled round it. Chia himself experimented his shells in an atlanth, the first went in the right direction and exploded in the very centre of the fortification, serecurate. The enemy's casualties amounted to nearly a score. enemy's casualties to nearly a score.

It was not without reason that the local people and his superiors trusted Chia's abil-ity to make mortar shells. He was among the first pa-triots in Can Tho province who had been since the end who had been since the end
of 1959, making in secret
spiked lever, land-mine and
other traps in prevision of
the second resistance war,
using the experiences he had It was not unusual to see people who, after tolling in the daytime for a living sat up late at night busy sharpening spikes. Other used the bamboo for the same uprose. Traps mishroomed everywhere each sharpening spikes to be same uprose. Traps mishroomed everywhere each provide the same uproper. Traps mishroomed everywhere each provide the same up to the same up t

Chia was also the first in Chia was also the first in Can The to devise a straw man capable of firing shells, tossing hand-grenades, or chopping up enemy formations, should they inadverently step on a trigger. It occurred that the survivora dispersing in panie fell into traps laid in the vicinity.

Doan Van Chia fully de-erves the title of "special-it" in rudimentary weapons, warded him by the people and Liberation troops. He

owes this reward partly to one of his major successes: the rearing of "fighting hornets." To begin with he two or three days. But step by step, by merely observing the way they flew he could tell whether they lived somewhere in the neighbourhood is no easy job, bringing them up is much more difficult. up is much more difficult.

They do not like heat nor excessive dry and damp weather. And if you put their nest in a wrong position, they leave you for ever.

By dint of patience Chia came to know which food best suited his "troops" and to tell aggressive ones which are always on the offensive, from defensive ones constantly on guard against worms and reptiles. He could recognize those in charge of "supply" and those who see to the ventilation of the nest. He knew the way they defended themselves against hawks and other beasts of prey. Thanks to his proper care they grew up rapidly and he divided their initial and he divided their initial nest into smaller ones that he planted in different places. He made strawmen donning enemy uniform and gradually trained the five sorts of hornets under his command into fighters.

(Continued page 6)

(1) Law enacted under the Ngo Dinh Diem regime in October 1959, under which anyone accused of "opposi-tion" was to be sent to the guillotine.

guttiotine.

(2) Title awarded by President Ho Chi Minh to Nam Bo (South Viet Nam proper) in the Resistance against the French in 1945.